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directs that all of his grandsons should have the same, at the cost of his estate, and by the same tutor, and that no expense should be regarded in giving them a finished education. He orders that all his grandsons and his niece Anne Wrenn's son John, should be placed together; "the house on the top of the hill near where Anne Marshall lives" to be finished and furnished for them, and four negroes selected to wait on them; directs that his daughter, Mary Turner, shall have a home in his dwelling house; appoints Captain Edward Dixon, Thomas Jett and Joseph Murdock executors. In a codicil he gives to his grandson, Harry Turner (then under age), his Westmoreland land, and the land in Prince William called Marsh Quarter, with negroes, stock, &c.

It would appear from this will that the valuable landed estates in King George owned by the testator, and which were inherited by Captain Harry Turner's descendants, were either conveyed to Harry Turner by deed from his father, or was entailed. If they were entailed, then Thomas Turner was not the first purchaser or grantee.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE POINDEXTER FAMILY.

(CONTINUED.)

[This instalment of data in regard to the Poindexters was a part of some interesting material furnished us by Rev. J. E. Poindexter, of Richmond, Va., whose recent death is so much lamented. What is now printed is apparently part of a series of papers on old Louisa county families, probably once published in a county newspaper. Record evidence already printed in this Magazine shows that the Poindexters were not Frenchmen by nationality, but only of the French speaking people of the English Channel islands. As the tradition given below is entirely incorrect on this point, it is probably as equally incorrect as to the marriage.]

SKETCHES OF LOUISA IN OLDEN TIMES.

(By the late Judge E. H. LANE.)

JOHN POINDEXTER.

Of his early history nothing is known. He resided in this county at the time of its formation, on or near Gold Mine creek, a small stream emptying into the North Anna river about eight or nine miles northeast of Louisa Courthouse. He owned large landed estates, and was one of the most prominent men at that time in the county, both in church and county matters; was one of the first vestrymen of Frederickville parish, taking the oath of allegiance, the oath of abjuration, and against transubstantiation. It is evident from the oaths required at that time that great fears of Popery were entertained in this country as well as in

Great Britain. He was one of the most punctual attendants on the sittings of the court, and it is evident he was held in high esteem by that body, as fully appears from the proceedings of the court appointing him to attend to roads, bridges, etc. He died in this county in 1753, leaving a will which was admitted to record in this court on the 29th of May, 1753, his widow, Christian Poindexter, qualifying as his executrix. Besides daughters, he left five sons, viz: Thomas, John, William, Richard and Joseph Poindexter. These five sons, or at least most of them, resided in this county at the time of the death of John Poindexter. What became of the descendants of all these sons, except Thomas, I have been unable to find out with any degree of accuracy. It is, however, certain that the descendants of some of them reside at this time in this county.

Thomas Poindexter, son of John, resided in this county and died here between 1765 and 1776. The precise date of his death does not appear on the records. He left at least one daughter (perhaps others) and the following sons, viz: John, Robert, James, Thomas, Richard, Gabriel and George Poindexter. John, eldest son of Thomas, was clerk of the County Court of Louisa from 1790 to 1820, to whom I shall have occasion to again refer in connection with the county at the period of his clerkship. This much I will say of him in this place for a reason at once seen from what follows. Besides being clerk of the court, he was a prominent minister of the Baptist church, and a biographical sketch is given of him in the "Virginia Baptist Ministers," written by the late Dr. James B. Taylor, from which I make the following extract for the purpose of showing that the writer of the "Virginia Baptist Ministers" has fallen into an error in reference to the Poindexter family. Says Dr. Taylor: "The ancestry of (Elder) John Poindexter were highly respectable. His grandfather was a French Protestant, whose adherence to religious principles compelled him to leave his native land and seek shelter from Papal oppression on the Island of Great Britain. At this time he was the head of a large family. Shortly after his arrival in England one of his sons, Thomas Poindexter, became attached to a young lady, whom he had addressed, and who reciprocated his affections. As there was considerable disparity in their circumstances, the father of Thomas was much displeased and expressly forbade the connection. More effectually to prevent it, he gave his son a handsome estate and sent him to Virginia. This being made known to the young lady, she determined to follow in search of her intended husband, and for this purpose indented herself as a servant for four years. She succeeded in reaching the shores of Virginia. The young Frenchman having heard that a vessel with several servants had arrived, and desiring to obtain one, made application, when, on examining, he discovered his once intended spouse. He paid the stipulated price, and she became his wife. From these sprang all the Poindexters known in America. One of their sons was the subject of this memoir" (Elder John Poindexter).

In reference to the foregoing statement I remark, first, that John Poindexter, the grandfather of Elder John Poindexter, was a citizen of Louisa county as far back as 1742. And secondly, that at the time of his death, in 1753, he left four sons in this county besides his son Thomas, the father of Elder John Poindexter. Some of these sons left descendants—perhaps all of them. In addition to this, I have before me a statement in the handwriting of Elder John Poindexter, in which, speaking of himself, he says: "John Poindexter was the eldest son of Thomas Poindexter, of Louisa county and State of Virginia. Said Thomas was married to Lucy Jones, of Culpeper county." Not one word is here said about the said Thomas ever marrying the "indented girl." He does, however, say that the Poindexter family originated from a French Protestant who fled from France, to avoid the cruelties of persecution, to Great Britain, and that old Monsieur Poindexter sent one of his sons to Virginia with a handsome patrimony, and that from that Frenchman all of the Poindexters in America descended. It is very evident from what I have said that it was not Thomas Poindexter, the father of elder John Poindexter, from whom sprang the Poindexter family in America, as stated in the "Virginia Baptist Ministers." It may, however, have been John Poindexter.

In my last it was said that something would be said in reference to the brothers of Elder John Poindexter. He had six brothers, all of whom were born in this county, viz: James, Thomas, Richard, Robert, Gabriel and George Poindexter. James Poindexter was a farmer of this county and resided for a great number of years in the southern portion of the county, not far from the Goochland and Fluvanna lines, on a place now owned by Mr. Thomas Jones. A few years before his death he removed to Charlottesville and resided with his son, where he died about 1843 or 1844. He was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Wyatt, by whom no children. His second wife was a Miss West, by whom he had only one child, Dr. James W. Poindexter, of Charlottesville, at this time one of the most eminent and successful physicians of that place. For many years James Poindexter was a justice of the peace of this county and a prominent member of the Baptist church of the "old-fashioned school." Thomas Poindexter was a farmer of this county, residing on the edge of what is known as the "Green Springs," about twelve miles southwest of the courthouse. He was a man of strong, vigorous intellect. He married the sister of the late William Ragland, who survived him many years, and by whom he had eight sons and six daughters, all of whom are now dead. His sons were James, Thomas, William R., George, Samuel R., Henry and Edward Poindexter; daughters: Lucy, who died unmarried; Polly P., married Collin Johnson; Ann P., married William Smelt Winston; Sally, married Nathaniel Perkins; Patsy, married Garland Lilly, and Louisa, died unmarried. The husbands of all the daughters are now dead. Thomas Poindexter has left a large number of grand and great-grandchildren scattered all over the country. Richard

Jones Poindexter removed from this county to the State of North Carolina many years ago, where he married a Miss Frances Maer. He died in this State years ago, leaving only one son, the late Elder Abram M. Poindexter, one of the most distinguished Baptist ministers in all the South. The latter died a few years ago in Orange county, Va., leaving as his only descendants two grandchildren. Gabriel Poindexter removed West, where he died many years ago. If he left any descendants they are unknown. George Poindexter removed from this county to the State of Mississippi, while a young man, and became one of the most distinguished men of that State. At one time he was in the Senate of the United States, and at another governor of his State. His history is so well known it is unnecessary to say anything as to him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE FIRST EXPLORATION OF THE TRANS-ALLEGHANY REGION BY THE VIRGINIANS, 1650-1674. By Clarence Walworth Alvord and Lee Bidgood. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, 1912, pp. 275, with six maps and fac-similes, and index.

Professor Alvord states, correctly, in his preface to this very valuable and interesting book, "it is remarkable that a new chapter in the history of the exploration of North America has remained so long unwritten; yet the story of the discovery of the Trans-Alleghany region by the Virginians is here first told in its entirety." A most striking story it is. As it was to remain so long untold, it is most fortunate that the publication which has come at last is under such learned and careful supervision as Professors Alvord and Bidgood have given it.

The book begins with two strikingly contrasted pictures. One, in June, 1671, at Sault St. Marie, of Frenchmen, with considerable state and ceremony, taking possession of the country for the King of France, and the other, a few months later, of a few travel-stained Virginians, standing on the banks of New River at what is now Peter's Falls, in Virginia, making a similar claim for King George. The great battle for the West had begun.